

**Mid-term exam SCI 211, October 30, 2003**

**1** Compute the length of one cycle of the cycloid  $(t - \sin t, 1 - \cos t)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .  
Hint: at some point make the substitution of variables  $t = 2s$  in the integral.

**2** Let  $V(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ , for  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ . Prove that  $\Delta V = 0$  in the complement of the origin in the plane.

**3** Define the function  $f$  and  $g$  on the real axis by

$$f(t) = e^{-t^2/2} \quad \text{and} \quad g(t) = e^{-t^2/2} \cos(5t), \quad \text{respectively.}$$

Let  $\phi(\omega)$  and  $\chi(\omega)$  denote the Fourier transform of  $f$  and  $g$ , respectively.

a) Express  $\chi(\omega)$  in terms of the function  $\phi$ . Give an explicit formula for  $\phi(\omega)$  and  $\chi(\omega)$ .

b) Make a sketch of the graphs of the functions  $\phi$  and  $\chi$  on the interval  $-10 \leq \omega \leq 10$ , both in one frame, thereby clearly indicating which is  $\phi$  and which is  $\chi$ .

**4** Let the function  $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be determined by the properties that

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{8} x(\pi - x) \quad \text{when} \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi,$$

that  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  for all  $x \in \mathbf{R}$ , and that  $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$  for all  $x \in \mathbf{R}$ .

a) Make a sketch of the graph of  $f(x)$  for  $-2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$ .

b) Prove that

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2l+1)^3} \sin((2l+1)x), \quad x \in \mathbf{R}.$$

c) Prove that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - \sin(x))^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2l+1)^6}.$$

d) **(bonus)** Prove that  $\langle f - \sin, \sin \rangle = 0$ , hence  $\langle f, \sin \rangle = \langle \sin, \sin \rangle$ , and therefore  $\langle f - \sin, f - \sin \rangle = \langle f, f \rangle - \langle \sin, \sin \rangle$ . Use this to show that the left hand side in c) is equal to  $\pi^6/1920 - 1/2 = 0.00072\dots$